A.—SRI R. M. PATIL (Minister for Development, Panchayat Raj and Municipal Administration).—

In the interest of the Corporation revenue the proposal is rejected.

Distribution of Foodgrains.

*Q.—207. SRI K. P. REVANASIDDAPPA (Tiptur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the policy adopted by them with regard to the distribution of foodgrains in the State ;

(*b*) the reasons for following different modes of distribution in urban and rural areas ;

(*c*) the quota of wheat and rice allotted to the State by the Central Government during the year 1964 ;

(*d*) whether the full quota allotted was drawn and brought to the State and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(*e*) the steps they have taken in this behalf ?

A.—SRI B. D. JATTI (Minister for Food).—

(*a*) The salient points of the policy are :—

(i) procurement by the State Government of a small portion of the paddy, jowar, wheat and maize grown in the State from the coming harvest and building up of a small buffer stock;

(ii) conserving whatever foodgrains are grown in the State for utilisation within the State ;

(iii) informal rationing in the large towns and cities ;

(iv) informal rationing in areas with a concentration of labour population ;

(v) ad hoc issues in scarcity affected areas and other "difficult pockets" ;

(vi) free movement and sale of foodgrains within the State (other than the small quantities of foodgrains procured on Government account) ;

(*b*) 1. In the urban areas the people are generally non-agriculturists. Foodgrains have to be imported into such areas and distributed equitably among the people living in such areas. For this purpose, informal rationing has been introduced in urban area and rations are issued on cards ;

2. Labour Concentration Areas ; Here also the people are non-agriculturists. To keep the means of production going, supplies of

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

essential commodities are to be ensured to the working class. In such areas also informal rationing has been introduced.

3. Rural Areas: Here the people are by and large either agriculturists or agricultural labour and these sections have their own produce or their wages in kind for their utilisation. They could also look after the requirements of the non-agricultural residents of such areas.

In famine stricken areas and areas where the local produce is not adequate to meet the local needs of the people and whenever food stuffs are not available locally, adhoc allotments are made periodically to meet the demands of the population.

(*c*) Statement appended.

(*d*) The quota of rice and wheat allotted to the State were drawn to the extent of availability of stocks and other facilities.

(*e*) Does nat arise.

Statement showing the allotment of rice and wheat to Mysore State during year 1964 by the Government of India.

Sl. No.	Name of the year and month.	Allotments (Tonnes)	
		Rice	Wheat
1	(a) July 1964 to end of September 1964	25,000	
	(b) January 1964 to end of of December, 1964		1,88,890

Allotment of Wheat and Rice

*Q.—209. Sri SIDDAIAH KASIMATH (Shirahatti).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the quota of Wheat and Rice allotted by Government to Dharwar District so far ;

(*b*) whether they are aware that the quota allotted is insufficient to the District ;

(*c*) whether any representations has been made to them to increase the quota ;

(*d*) the quota allotted to the said district that has lapsed so far ?

A.—Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Minister for Revenue).—

(*a*) For the year 1964, *Wheat* : 12,350 tonnes *Rice* : 1,550, tonnes (*Vide* Statement appended).